At Westfield Public Works, we work diligently to provide top quality water to every tap and ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

HOUSEHOLD TIPS FOR PROTECTING OUR DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

- Reduce the amount of fertilizers, pesticides, or other hazardous chemicals that you use. Buy only what you need so that you don't have to dispose of leftovers. Read all the labels and follow directions.

- Use organic lawn and garden alternatives that do not contain synthetic chemical poisons. Reduce use of products that contain any of the following words on their labels: caution, warning, danger, poison, flammable, volatile, caustic, or corrosive.

- Recycle used oil, automotive fluids, batteries, and other products. Don't dispose of hazardous products in toilets, storm drains, wastewater systems, creeks, alleys, or the ground. This pollutes the water supply.

- Utilize the **Hamilton County Household Hazardous Waste Center** located at 1717 E. Pleasant Street in Noblesville. For more information call **317-776-4005**.

- Conserve water indoors through low-flow showerheads, low-flush toilets, and washing only full loads in dishwashers and washing machines.

- Conserve water outdoors by planting native, drought-tolerant plants in your yard, reduce watering of lawns, and watering only in the morning, when evaporation rates are at their lowest.

- For more information on Wellhead Protection, contact Mr. Kurt Wanninger at (317) 896-5452.

- To learn more about groundwater protection and other drinking water resources, contact the Indiana Department of Environmental Management at (317) 308-3388 or visit their website at www.in.gov/idem

NEED MORE INFORMATION

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jerry Cloud or Bruce Hauk at (317) 896-5452. If you want to learn more, you are welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Council meetings held at 7:00 PM on the 2nd Monday of every month.

Jerry Cloud,
Water Production Supervisor

Bruce Hauk, Director of Public Works

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Westfield Public Works
South Well Field
Westfield, Indiana

The Westfield Public Works proudly presents this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to keep you informed about the quality of your drinking water over the past year. We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

Our drinking water is supplied by groundwater produced at the River Road and Cherry Tree Well Fields. Both well fields produce groundwater from a sand and gravel aquifer.

To help protect underground aquifers and our water supply wells from potential contamination, the Westfield Public Works has developed a Wellhead Protection Plan, which has been approved by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management. As part of this plan, the Westfield Public Works will be providing groundwater pollution prevention information to local residents and businesses.

Included in this year's report is information on what you can do to preserve drinking water resources and where you can find additional information.

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive materials, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

AVERAGE WATER QUALITY DATA FOR 2003

Westfield Public Works routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to all Federal and State laws. The following table provides the results for only those constituents that were detected as part of our most recent monitoring.

Name of Constituent	Violation Yes/No	Maximum Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Constituent
Inorganic Compounds							
Barium	No	0.02	0.006 to 0.02	PPM	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	0.272 (1)	0.027 to 0.45	PPM	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	No	1.5	0.39 to 1.5	PPM	4	4	Additive used to promote strong teeth.
Lead	No	1.0 (1)	0 to 1.0	PPB	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	No	0.020	0 to 0.020	PPM	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; septic system leachate; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	No	18	12 to 18	PPM	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, urban runoff.
Volatile Organic Compounds							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	11.66 (2)	5.4 to 29.5	PPB	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)	No	1.9 (2)	0 to 5.5	PPB	N/A	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Table Notes

(1) - Levels detected for copper and lead represent the 90th percentile value as calculated from a total of 20 samples each.
(2) - The maximum levels detected for TTHMs and HAA5s represent the annual averages based on quarterly samples.

Barium and Sodium sampling was conducted in 2002. All other constituents were sampled in 2003. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore some of our data, while representative, is more than one year old.

Included in the table, you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

DEFINITIONS

Not Applicable (N/A) – no MCLG or MCL has been established for these unregulated constituents.

Parts per million (PPM) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (PPB) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in two thousand years or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.